



## Led by the world chess champion

The Druzhba all purpose gym, which more often plays host to "battles" between volleyball, basketball and tennis players, became the venue for "quieter" game, from July 15, as the chess competition in the programme of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations got under way.

Such a constellation of chess "stars" as have gathered for this Tournament is rarely met with even in many international contests — and then only at the world Olympiads...

Taking part are 49 male and 30 female Grandmasters, nearly

a hundred International Masters and over 700 national masters — nearly half of the world's titled chess players.

The best of the Soviet chess players, numbering almost 4,000,000 will vie for the titles in their teams, each of which is made up of six men and two women. Altogether, 17 teams from all constituent republics, Moscow and Leningrad, are taking part.

Three world champion Anatoly Karpov leads the Moscow team.

The Tournament goes on until July 21.

## SVEN THOFELT: AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

After completing the individual and team championships, the Scandinavians held one more tournament at the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations — an experimental team meet, in which Tajikistan triumphed. The events were arranged on a relay basis.

Each team got a number in a draw, adding the order of start of each of its three participants itself. When the time to compete came, the first number started first, and after he finished the second, etc. In a word, a real relay.

Understandably primarily the relay participants to events such as riding (3x200 m, six single obstacles up to 120 cm high, nine limits, swimming (3x200 m) and cross-country (3x2000 m) however, this feature showed in two other

events shooting (ten shots each) all the participants of a team fired at one target; and in fencing — each of the participants met only one opponent from another team (with the same number).

In short, the results of the teams were not the consequence of a mechanical summing up of points of each of the participants as is usually done in team competition. This system was praised by Sven Thofelt of Sweden, president of the International Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon, who was invited to the Tournament. He hopes this tournament will come into the practice of international competitions. It is fast (only three days), interesting to the participants themselves, and very "appealing" to the viewers.

Viktor BARKIN



National top division leaders Odessa Chernomorsels went down to Moscow Spartak 0-4 and Minsk Dynamo have caught up with them.  
Photo by Vitaly Bugadurov

## 'Bike for Peace-83' rally: the first stage over



This photo was taken on the Soviet territory. Everywhere along the route local residents gave cyclists taking part in the rally the traditional bread-and-salt welcome.

Having covered nearly a thousand kilometres after setting out on July 6 from outside the building of the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow, the "Bike for Peace-83" cyclists bound for Washington, as we were told, are due to reach the Finnish border on July 16.

While in Leningrad some of them shared their impressions

over the phone with our editorial staff.

Neither rain nor sun nor the first hundred kilometres, punishing even for a well-trained cyclist, deterred any of the 32 people taking part in the rally who came from the USSR, Norway, the USA, Finland and Sweden, said group captain Yuri Filimonov, a 58-year-old war veteran and doctor from Astrakhan. On the

contrary, the trials we endured have only brought us closer together, and on the whole group I want you to convey our best wishes to the athletes who will pass July 23 at the Lenin Stadium, in Moscow, in opening ceremony of the Summer Tournament of Nations, also to be attended by foreign athletes.

All along the route we got a very warm reception from people of various and of various walks of life, whose supreme wish is to preserve peace on the earth and contribute to the peace around the world. Olympic champion Vladimir Litvinenko, from Minsk,

I am glad that the cyclists have taken the stage of the route in their Olympic champions Vladimir Litvinenko and Valery Churayev, who have even joked that already warrant the title of Sport of the Year, remarked Muscovite Lyubov, Commissioner of the International Cycling Union.

## Volleyball



A scene from one of two friendly matches in Moscow, between the USSR and Japan, and by the latter. Experts noted that the visitors were not tall as their opponents and avoided making mistakes.

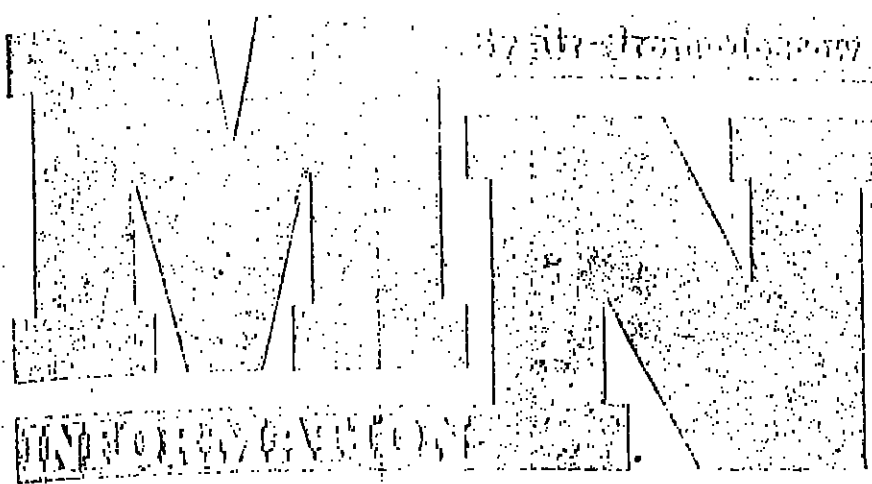
## SUCCESS FOR LANCIA RALLY

The seventh round in the world motor racing drivers championship and the sixth round in the manufacturers championship in New Zealand were unsuccessful for Audi Quattro and otherwise for Lancia Rally cars. Significantly, Lancia fielded this season their novel Lancia Rally model.

For the third round running Audi leading racers Hannu Mikkola and Michele Mouton dropped out due to car breakdowns. It was particularly disappointing this time for Mouton. Settling out fifth, she captured the lead from the first and retained it till the 28th speedy stretch (there were 33 of them altogether), but an engine breakdown put her out of the running. The winner was defending champion Walter Rohrl, who was trailing her to second place. Salonen ran up to him in a Nissan 240

RS, and Ailiho Betegge third in a Lancia Rally. Rohrl is the all-round leader after the seven stages with 65 points, followed by Mikkola with 62 and Salonen with 61 points. The next stage will be in Argentina on July 22-23.

Boris MICHAIL



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## JANOS KADAR IN MOSCOW



At the Kremlin.

Photo by Igor Smirnov

A Party and government delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport the delegation was met by Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR; Gaidar Aliev, Member of the Political Bureau of the

CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Mikhail Gorbachov, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee; Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rukavishnikov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

In the Square of the Grand Kremlin Palace, in the Kremlin, Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, extended a sincere brotherly welcome to Janos Kadar and the other members of the delegation.

## JUSTIFIED OPTIMISM

Washington. Our talks with the Soviet Union were positive, businesslike, and constructive. House Democratic majority deputy leader Thomas S. Foley, leader of a US Congressional delegation on an official visit to the USSR, told a press conference here. He went on to stress that both sides favoured an early improvement in bilateral relations which would also better world situation. The upshot of the talks, he noted, gives us grounds for optimism, specifically in the improvement of bi-

lateral trade and the economic outlook. We are convinced, he emphasized, that no sanctions and embargoes will be successful in changing Soviet policy.

Reminding his audience that this year marks the 50th anniversary since the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations, he said that in honour of the occasion, it had been suggested during the talks that meetings between scholars from both countries be organized to discuss US-Soviet relations.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

● Peace relays, mass meetings and demonstrations of French peace champions will be held this autumn throughout France. The 12 Peace relay routes will converge on Geneva where messages will be delivered demanding positive results of the Soviet-American talks.

● The government of General Zia ul-Haq, in Pakistan, is taking swift action to clamp down on organizations demanding an end to martial law, the transfer of power to a civilian government, and democratic rights for the people. Punitive troops are marking the sixth anniversary of the military coup by staging large-scale round-ups and mass arrests of demonstrators and slapping up their repression against the leaders of political parties in the opposition bloc — the Movement for Democracy — as well as against college student leaders.

● At a press conference in London, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the British Aerospace Authority has announced that it is planned to hand over management of the company's main aircraft line to private hands. He said the Cabinet had ordered the immediate preparations for the sale of aircraft shares to private business.

## EXAMPLE OF PROFITABLE COOPERATION

Lagos. The first section of a steel mill, the largest in Tropical Africa, built with Soviet assistance, has gone into operation in the Nigerian town of Ajaokuta. Attending the opening ceremony was a Soviet Government delegation led by Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the ceremony, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari expressed his deep gratitude to the Soviet Government for its help in building up his country's industrial base and spoke highly of the quality of work achieved and of the construction rates.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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## 13th MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL CARRIES ON TRADITION



54 movies, covering a wide range of theme and genre from 33 countries were entered for the children's film competition at the Moscow International Film Festival. There were many exciting cartoons from Japan, Brazil, Canada and Argentina, but the two entries that captured the hearts of the young viewers, were the ingenious American film, "Hidy's Song" and Romania's spellbinding "Clowns".

### FESTIVAL SYMPOSIUM

Artistic discussion is a major tradition at the Moscow Festival, and invariably attracted leading film makers from all over the world. At past symposiums vital issues relating to film production were discussed, such as "Film and ideology", "Film and society", "Film and audiences", with an inevitable emphasis being put on the role and place of the cinema in the drive for peace, humanism and social progress. The same issues dominate the current Festival, which has attracted film makers, writers and film critics from all continents, from the well established as well as the nascent film nations.

### FILM MARKET NEWS

A businesslike and friendly climate highlights the operation of the Festival Film Market where over 70 Soviet full-length and nearly 400 shorts and cartoons have been shown since the start of the Festival, in addition to a hundred foreign pictures.

### MEETINGS AT THE CINEMATOGRAPHY INSTITUTE

A group of Festival guests and participants recently visited the All-Union State Cinematography Institute. Their visit developed into a sort of reunion for some were formerly students there. To date nearly a thousand foreign students have graduated from the Institute.

### FESTIVAL CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Festival guests and participants also visited the Maxim Gorky, Central Documentary and Sovyrmultifilm studios, all of which are in Moscow. Film makers from the United States of America, Ireland, Afghanistan, Greece, Italy, Norway and other countries were shown round the Moscow stadium, where they saw the famous Oryol, Don, English and Arab breeds and given a ride on a Russian troika.



● On a sunny July day Festival guests, among them Bangladeshi actress Babita, went on a pleasure boat trip along the Moskva Canal.  
● Spanish director Juan Antonio Bardem.



New meetings, new acquaintances... Left to right, actress Linda Mirabal from Cuba, actor Vsevolod Larionov and director Boris Lolyagin, from the USSR. Photos by Andriy Knyazev and Boris Rodionov.

## SPACE NEWS

Communists Lyakhov and Alexandrov continue their space flight, aboard the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-9-Kosmos-1443 orbiting complex.

They have completed the first stage of their research of the earth's surface. In interests of the country's economic development and defence, by photographing the middle and southern latitudes, in addition to photographic equipment the Bulgarian-made Spetski-15 unit and a spectrometer designed in the USSR were used for the work.

They also utilized the small-scale Yelena-1000 telescope to study gamma radiation and charged particle flows in space.

The crew are busy unloading the Kosmos-1443 spacecraft and positioning the instruments and equipment they brought with them.

The communists have undergone a comprehensive medical check-up, which included a check on their bioelectric, cardiac activity, vision, hearing and the reaction of the cardiovascular system to hydrostatic pressure simulation.

July 19-22, 1983



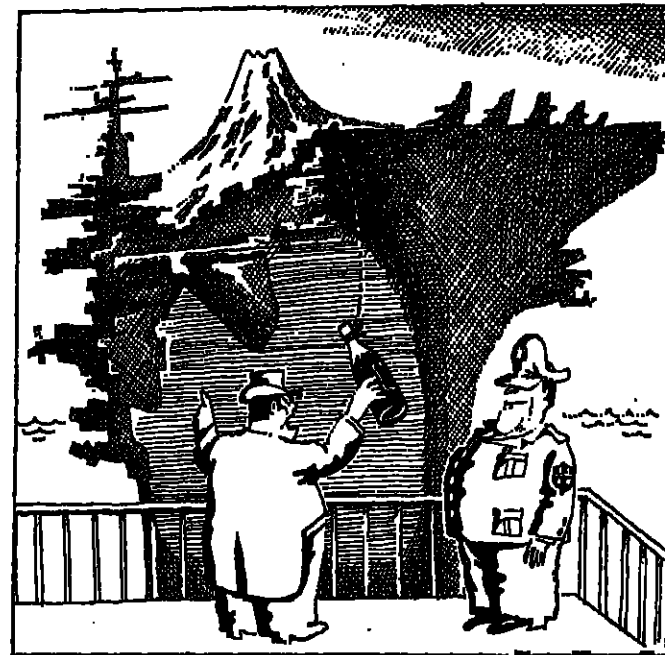
NEW THREATS  
AGAINST NICARAGUA

Managua. The Reagan administration is escalating its aggression against the Sandinista revolution. In the near future it intends to re-implement the CIA plan under which Nicaragua is to be invaded by units of the Honduran army and by Somocista counter-revolutionary groupings. This has been declared here by Julio Ramon, head of the intelligence department of the Sandinista People's Army.

Between February and April this year, continued J. Ramon, the counter-revolutionary forces supported by Washington, launched the first stage of a massive invasion of Nicaragua. Over this period, the southern areas of the country were invaded by seven of the so-called "operative groupings" who received orders from the Americans to capture part of the Nicaraguan territory

and to set up there a "provisional government" which would then ask for "help" from "friendly" countries.

However, these plans conceived by the enemies of the Sandinista revolution have been foiled. Ramon pointed out. Since January in battles with reservist battalions and the "militario" units, the Somocista thugs have lost 1,200 men; almost 900 killed and nearly 300 wounded. Dozens of the thugs have been taken prisoner. Having seen that the counter-revolutionary gangs are unable to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution, the CIA and the Pentagon have devised a new plan of attack against the republic. J. Ramon stressed. A major role in this plan is assigned to the Honduran military who are amassing troops near the Nicaraguan border.



My congratulations, General, on the acquisition of an unstable aircraft carrier. Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

HABRE  
REJECTS OAU APPEAL

London. The Hisseln Habre regime has rejected an appeal from the Organization of African Unity that an immediate stop be put to the hostilities and that negotiations should be begun with the Chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity and with the leader of the National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT). Goukouni Oueddei, with the purpose of restoring peace in that Central African country. The regime's minister of Information, Mahamat Soumaila, said that the position of his government remains unchanged and that it refuses to hold talks.

The pro-Western Habre regime owns its temporary military success to military aid from France and its other allies. Zaïre has supplied the N'Djamena regime with an American transport plane and has sent crack commando units to Chad. The offensive by the Habre

troops was reinforced with ten French-made armoured vehicles. Libya completely supports the OAU suggestions aimed at an immediate ceasefire in Chad and at the achievement of national reconciliation, said JANA, the Libyan information agency. The Chad problem should be resolved within the OAU framework without interference of the imperialist powers.

The Agency describes as "unfounded and false" the claim being spread by the present N'Djamena government to the effect that Libyan servicemen are taking part in the Chad hostilities on the side of the Transitional Government of National Unity. The N'Djamena regime hopes to make use of the claim to create propitious conditions for increased aid from the West to the Hisseln Habre regime, and for further internationalization of the conflict.

EXOCET ROCKETS  
FOR PRETORIA

Paris. Amidst strict secrecy, the military industries of the racist South African Republic are starting to manufacture missiles which are exact copies of the French Exocet rockets.

In recent years, the command of the so-called "defence forces" of the apartheid regime has launched wide-ranging measures to knock together a powerful navy. Strategists from Pretoria are concentrating on the swift replacement of the Israeli-made Scorpion missiles, with which the South African Navy is now armed, by even more sophisticated systems, the "Afric-Ale" magazine points out. It has been decided that the South African Navy be equipped with Exocet rockets. The decision was taken in 1977 on the personal initiative of the present head of the Pretoria Government P. W. Bo-

tha, who was then Defence Minister, and two other top military figures, Generals M. Malan and P. Marais. On instructions from the latter men, the South African secret services, acting through third countries and bringing officials at the French Government Aerospace organization obtained the technical documentation for the production of Exocet-38 missiles of the ship-to-ship class and of Exocet-39 missiles of the air-to-ship class.

At present, the new missiles are being tested at the Young'sfields base, near Capetown. At the same time, tests are in progress on their guidance system, which has been manufactured by the South African corporation for the development and manufacture of armaments with the direct participation of the United States and Israel.

SOVIET PROPOSAL  
CONSIDERED

Geneva. The Disarmament Committee is now considering measures to avert the danger of nuclear war. A basis for the committee's deliberations is provided by new proposals of the Soviet Government, addressed to the governments of the United States of America, France and the Chinese People's Republic, to the effect that the freeze should be put on all clear arsenals belonging to clear powers. This basis is provided by the Joint Statement of the Participants of the Moscow Meeting of Party and Government Leaders of the Socialist Countries.

Statements by Soviet, Hungarian, GDR and Mongolian representatives to the Geneva Committee stressed the socialist countries' willingness to facilitate positive and constructive measures to stave off nuclear war. The head of the Hungarian delegation stressed, among other things, that the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons opens up a way for implementing it.

These initiatives have met with a sympathetic response from most Committee members. The Nigerian and Burmese delegates stressed they were in sympathy with the spirit and letter of the Delhi Appeal issued by the 7th Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations.

TENSION CONTINUES  
IN PUNJAB

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed serious concern over the increasing activities of the Internal Security Forces in the north-western Indian state of Punjab. Open to a conference here on social security matters, she declared that the unity of India was being threatened. All our efforts to achieve sweeping social change in the interests of the poor sections of the population are being frustrated by the activities of the Internal Security Forces.

The situation in the state of Punjab where recently local parliamentarians have carried out a number of terrorist attacks, was discussed at a meeting held in Delhi by the parliamentary committee, the House of Representatives, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Parkash Singh Badhal, who was addressing the meeting, informed those present of the measures the government was taking to curb the subversive activities of the Punjab extremists.

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A statement from TASS emphasized that the goals of foreign interference are quite clear — to force neocolonialist practices on Chad and turn this sovereign state into a new turning point for the drive against the freedom and independence of African peoples. The Western powers should be held responsible that the purely internal Chadian conflict threatens to become a serious international hotbed of tension, which would still further escalate the already dangerous tensions in the world.

The USSR believes that the military involvement of the Western powers in the affairs of Chad advances the interests of the forces of imperialism which are eager to create confrontations in Africa and add fuel to the strife between countries there with the aim to further their mercenary goals which have nothing in common with Africa's interests.

The urgent way to stop the internal conflict in Africa is through the implementation of the decisions adopted by the recent 7th Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Delhi and the subsequent 19th OAU Summit — while any outside interference would only serve to obstruct this path.

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The Pinochet regime went all out recently to disrupt the third Day of National Protest to have been organized this year. Demonstrations were subjected to bullets, tear gas and baton charges and according to Chilean sources, nearly 1,600 people were arrested. The clamp-down, however, only showed the junta's increasing weakness. Resistance to the regime is growing apace and leaders are being thrown into prison. Pinochet is now being circulated even in the military barracks.



Our photo shows police clashing with college students in Santiago. Photo UPI-TASS

FACTS  
AND EVENTS

① Honduras is preparing for further large-scale aggression against Nicaragua, said the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs Miguel d'Escoto. Reliable information has been received that Honduras is completing preparations for blatant provocation against Nicaragua in order to incite open conflict between the two countries.

② Nearly five thousand barrels of oil a day pour into the Persian Gulf from the three Iranian oil wells damaged during the Iran-Iraq hostilities a few months ago.

③ More than 650 thousand out of a total of nearly one million school-leavers in Britain this year have practically no chances of finding a job.

④ Nearly 32,000,000 Americans live below the official poverty line. While 11 per cent of the white population received lower than subsistence wages, the equivalent figure for people of Latin American descent is 26.5 per cent and over 30 per cent for the Negroes. The "Los Angeles Times" reports.

## PEOPLE

After nearly a year of long inquiry, the US House of Representatives Committee of Official Conduct Regulations has published a report confirming that certain legislators have been found guilty of seducing minors.

The report makes it clear that in the course of the investigation, Representative Republican D. Crane and Democrat G. Studds were forced, under oath, to admit the validity of the charges brought against them, but were in fact let off the hook. Though finding their behaviour to be in contravention of the Congressional Code of Behaviour, the Committee contented itself with recommending that the House "reprimand" the offenders. According to AP this means that no action will be taken to expel the two men from the House.

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ISRAELIS FEEL  
AT HOME IN LEBANON

Beirut. The Israeli invaders continue their arbitrary actions on Lebanese soil. The Israeli air force has held exercises in the south of the country during which their warplanes initiated bomb strikes against Lebanese settlements. In order to intimidate the local population, Israeli supersonic jets several times broke the sound barrier.

The Israeli Zionists do not conceal that they plan to virtually annex Southern Lebanon. Chief of the Israeli Army Staff M. Levy has cynically declared that the invasion troops will not retreat beyond the Afton River, thus confirming the Tel Aviv policy aimed at actually dividing Lebanon.

The United States is an enemy to the Arab nations. It is the United States that has given the Israeli aggressor the go-ahead for the attack against Lebanon, said the Syrian Defence Minister Mustapha Tlass during his visit to Northern Lebanon.

## CURE FOR LEPROSY?

An Ethiopian scientist working at a research centre in Addis Ababa has come to the conclusion that the human body possesses cells which can stop leprosy infection. By stimulating those cells it might turn out to be possible to devise an efficient method for curing this mutilating illness.

WHEN YOUR EYES  
DECEIVE YOU

Scientists at Manchester University, in Britain, say they have discovered a sixth sense organ in man — a magnetic compass. It is located in the centre of the human forehead. Chemical research has shown that the thin bone plate here contains iron oxide having magnetic properties. The scientists checked out their hypothesis on university students who were blindfolded and taken to an unfamiliar country location. They were then asked to indicate in which direction the university

## Canadian authorities shelter war criminals

Ottawa. Authorities in Canada are refusing to extradite to Holland war criminal Jacob Leytens sentenced by a Dutch court to 20 years in prison for collaboration with the Nazis and for his part in the murder of anti-fascists.

In 1945, Leytens fled to Canada and is now a botany professor at Vancouver University. In British Columbia province. Speaking recently on Canadian TV, the Dutch Ambassador to Canada, Naboth van Dijk, demanded the extradition of Leytens, a collaborator to Holland, but Canada's Minister of Justice

Mark McGugin rejected the demand.

Leytens is by no means the only war criminal to be sheltered in Canada. Canada's Attorney-General, R. Caplan, who is in charge of the country's police force, has stated that the Canadian federal police are searching at present for over a hundred war criminals. According to the country's public organizations, there are a thousand and more criminals and their henchmen, implicated in the murder of thousands of innocent people, hiding from justice in the country.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR-FREE STATUS FOR NORTHERN  
EUROPE

The idea of consolidating the nuclear-free status of Northern Europe is being widely discussed in the socio-political circles of Scandinavian countries, writes the NEW TIMES weekly. More than 2.5 million residents of that part of the continent have put their signatures to the appeal for a non-nuclear North.

Recently American diplomacy has been making persistent efforts to "cool" the anti-war action in Northern Europe and to undermine the principles advocated by Denmark and Norway with respect to atomic weapons and foreign bases. Moreover, Washington seeks to spread its military-political influence to Sweden and Finland. US Vice-President George Bush's recent trip to Scandinavia also served that end.

The struggle of the peoples of the European North for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the area finds support in the Soviet Union. In its policy towards North-European countries the USSR has never sought to change the existing situation in the north of Europe in its favour, the USSR actively assists all constructive steps undertaken with the aim of maintaining peace and stability in the region.

## SINISTER ALLIANCE

The scale of collaboration between racists and Zionists continues to grow at a fast pace, writes PRAVDA. Their ideological likeness rests on their allied ideological doctrines and on their chauvinistic domestic and extremist foreign policies. Their mutual sympathies are strengthened by their close collaboration in the military sphere. Israel, with its few mines, has found in South Africa a reliable supplier of raw materials for its military industry.

South Africa buys nearly 70 per cent of Israeli military hardware, the newspaper points out.

The two countries are jointly developing mass destruction, specifically nuclear weapons. In exchange for shipments of uranium, Israel shores her nuclear expertise with the racists.

Pretoria and Tel Aviv are doing more than swapping military hardware and technologies—the apartheid regime's military theoreticians are assimilating Israel's "experience" in anti-guerrilla warfare and in aggressive incursions against neighbouring states. The Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis, the newspaper notes, is a threat to Africa, the Middle East and the entire world.

## BROKEN PROMISES

The US is practising the "divide and rule" policy in the Middle East, writes IZVESTIA, relying on divisions in the Arab ranks and tensions between Arab nations which are promises to the leaders of individual Arab nations which are clearly not to be carried out. Using this tactic, the USA is hoping to tempt the Arabs with "advantages" of a one-sided orientation to Washington and thus to wrench one Arab country after another from the Arab camp by involving them in the notorious Camp David process. Even the simple listing of Arab capitals—Bahrain, Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Cairo—on the itinerary of the latest Middle East tour of Secretary of State Shultz is proof, the newspaper points out.

We believe, however, that the Arabs have already learned a lot from their experience with the USA. In other words, that the Israeli occupation and annexation of new Arab territories, the stalemate in the Middle East crisis, and the Palestine question, are all that the American promises have brought them.

## ECONOMIC PLUNDER

BRONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that it is the developing countries that suffer most from the domination of the imperial monopolies. Investment by transnational corporations in these countries gives them half and even twice as much profit as in other countries, whereas direct investment buys itself off completely in a few to four and a half years. The main reason for this high rate of return is the high level of exploitation of working people in the developing nations. In Hong Kong, for instance, women assembly workers and clerks earn only fifteen per cent of what their West European counterparts get, while the average earnings of Black workers in South Africa amount to only five per cent of what is netted by the Whites.

The Western countries continue to show their dislike of the idea that an international document be devised imposing specific obligations on the conduct of transnational business. The West wants the monopolies to retain all their present rights and potential for further exploitation.

## OF INTEREST

## Chained python

Muhammed Farog, a peasant from the Sudanese province of Blue Nile, used to keep a vicious dog chained up to ward off marauding hyenas at night. But one day, when night was closing in, the dog was unusually quiet. You can imagine Farog's surprise when he went into the yard the next morning and found a huge python chained to the tree instead of his usual guard. Apparently the python had eaten his dog during the night and found itself chained

up. Though it could not bark, the python also kept the hyenas away until it had digested its victim several days later.

A Pacific tea-totaller

"Alcoholic drinking is an evil which we should fight unflinchingly"—such is the belief of George Phillips of Seattle, USA, who was cured of his alcoholism 380 years ago. The beetle, which is 1.5 cm long, has twenty years ago he now goes daily to empty whisky bottles and throws them into the water at low tide. Each contains a passionate appeal to give up drinking. Although Phillips has

only received several hundred replies to his 45,000 messages he still thinks his efforts are worthwhile.

An unusual item

A museum in Kassel (West Germany) has an interesting 17th-century mechanical toy on display. It looks like a beetle and was made by an unknown craftsman 380 years ago. The beetle, which is 1.5 cm long, has twenty years ago he now goes daily to empty whisky bottles and throws them into the water at low tide. Each contains a passionate appeal to give up drinking. Although Phillips has

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

Africa: ESCALATION  
OF INTERFERENCE

Africa is facing another massive onslaught from forces hostile to her independence, which are out to use escalation tensions in the south of the continent, the Horn of Africa, Chad, Ghana and other permanent flashpoints to more actively influence their policies.

Washington and Pretoria are putting on more pressure, diplomatically and militarily respectively, on the "frontline" states to make them agree to their solution of the Namibian and other problems in the region. The disident movements protected by the USA and South Africa are taking an increasing toll on civilian life in Angola and Mozambique.

Recently the American secret and diplomatic services were discovered to be busy to anti-government activities in Ghana. At present several Western capitals are issuing statements and "warnings", alleging their "anxiety" over the renewed hostilities in Chad, clearly designed to

produce still more tension within the African camp.

Domestic differences, already a big hindrance for unity, economic development and stronger security in Africa, are being still further exacerbated from the outside by air means and foul, which is nothing short of open provocations.

Just remember the "outrage" over the situation in the Horn of Africa, when the news was spread that Somali air-defence units beat off successive attacks from Ethiopian planes, Washington was busy harrying the start of a wide-scale Ethiopian invasion of Somalia. It later turned out that the actual aggressor was America's ally Mogadishu, whose planes are based on its own land and are attacking its own towns.

Using this as a cover the USA started a rapid modernization of the port of Berbera, which was offered as a military base, and some Somali airfields. It was decided to increase shipments of American arms to Somalia; and

Mogadishu is carrying out military preparation with American advice close to Ethiopian territory.

Now the world, primarily Africa, is being told that Libya is taking part in the war in Chad on the side of the Transitional Government of National Unity, which apparently has long been the target of subversion by the US CIA, let alone the fact that America supplied money, weapons and advisors to the forces which militated against that government.

Cutle fittingly, the charges of Libyan involvement in Chad's affairs were increased right after the news that Washington has built secret air bases on the territories of some African nations which are in direct proximity to the borders of Chad. Later Washington issued "warnings" about the situation in Chad to some African countries and assurances of fortifying "aid", mostly in form of arms, to others.

The threat of many year-old strife in Chad were kindled exactly by the arms given to the rebels by the USA and its allies, and now attempts are being made to kindle them again, and protests are being prepared for an even more direct interference by the Western countries.

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Chained python



## Round the Soviet Union

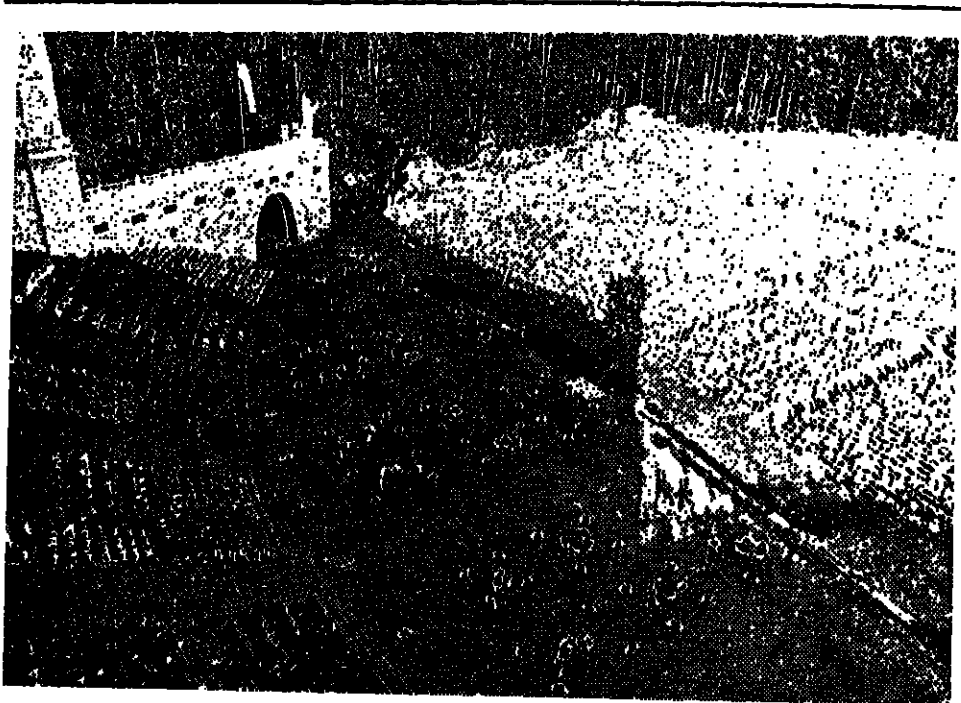
● A COMPUTER MARINE TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM WILL INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF MERCHANT VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BLACK SEA SHIPPING COMPANY. It has been put in charge of more than three hundred motorvessels. The system takes only seconds to produce all the information on these ships. This means that ports can prepare to receive ships in advance, thereby ensuring that loading and unloading will not be subject to non-productive delays.

● THE FAMOUS KLETNYANY FOREST IN THE BRYANSK REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION HAS BEEN DECLARED A ZOOLOGICAL RESERVE. THE FIRST IN THIS AREA. It covers more than thirty thousand hectares of forest. The landscape here is varied, and the fauna is diverse. The Kletnyany forest is also part of the history of the Bryansk area, as an ancient settlement and burial mounds from the time of Kievan Rus have been discovered.

● A SPECIAL MEDICAL CENTRE HAS OPENED IN CHIMKENT, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CITY IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN. Its technical equipment meets the most stringent modern standards of oxygenation medicine. The centre has a mobile high pressure chamber intended for remote settlements.

● PURE WATER, RICH IN OXYGEN, IS BEING RETURNED INTO THE AMUR RIVER BY THE OZONATION INSTALLATION, THE FIRST IN THE FAR EAST. It has been put in operation at the Khabarovsk oil refinery. Every day it treats four thousand cubic metres of sewage. The quality of the purified water being very high, the ozonator costs just half as much to operate as the usual methods.

● NOW THAT THE WORK OF RESTORATION IS COMPLETE, THE KUNYA MOSQUE IN KHIVA IS AGAIN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. With its wonderful columns made of carved wood, the mosque is a major attraction in the ancient city.



At the song festival.

## Maestro from Latvia and his 20,000-strong choir

Imant Kokars is a conductor. The strong spirit of performances he manages to get out of his choir are greatly appreciated by all those who have attended the Latvian Song Festival, going back many centuries. He is one of the chief conductors of a 20,000-strong composite choir uniting hundreds of top song groups in the republic. In his capacity as rector of the Latvian State Conservatoire, he is also a demanding teacher of young conductors.

According to Kokars, it was life itself that prompted him to become a conductor. Young people of his day gravitated towards music, but conductors were few and far between. This is why, already the holder of a teacher's diploma, he entered the conservatoire's newly opened choir conducting department. Now there are over 300 of his former students working around the republic.

The arts in the Soviet Baltic republic flourish today as never before. In Latvia's next-door neighbour Estonia there are about 100,000 amateur folk ensembles, while there are nearly 25,000,000 amateur artists in the Soviet Union. This is the most popular form of recreation. Amateur collectives are usually run by Palaces of Culture, with the administration and trade union organizations at factories, collectives

and state-run farms paying all the expenses, including the salaries of professional educators and the cost of musical instruments and costumes, etc.



Festival participants congratulate Imant Kokars.

## Compressors for gas pipeline

New compressors designed by the Leningrad plant will help increase the amount of gas transported through the West Siberia pipeline without a need to increase the number of pipelines being required. The plant is making a pilot model of a compressor, capable of increasing the pressure in gas pipelines to 100 atmospheres, the present 75-80 atmospheres. This will help increase considerably the capacity of the pipeline while its pipe diameter remains unchanged.

Andrei Kuznetsov, designer of the new compressor, said that the possibility of new compressors on gas pipelines appeared after the plant mastered production of GTN-25 gas-pumping units with a maximum capacity of 25 megawatts. The number of such compressors was reduced in response to attempts by American administration to thwart the construction of the West Siberia-Western European gas pipeline.

Speaking of prospects for development of new equipment for gas pipelines, Kuznetsov made a special note of the 40-megawatt compressor designed by Soviet engineers on the basis of GTN-25 model described them as very efficient.

## WHAT IS TO REPLACE COKE

Coke has been replaced by anthracite at the Azovstal plant in the Ukraine. The new fuel is used for making pig iron. Anthracite is supplied to the furnaces straight to the mines, bypassing the complicated process of their treatment.

It does not demand a reorganization of the production process. Only slight changes in the technology, as well as in the design of the furnaces.

The kilns of eleven plants in the Ukraine's ferrous metal industry are being transferred to more economical fuel. This will help save 200,000 tonnes of coke a year.

educational centres. This helps take the form of the construction of such centres, and providing them with teachers as well as with equipment and textbooks.

## OUR PENSIONERS GET YOUNGER

Today there is a lot of talk and much is written about the fact that our old age pensioners are getting younger, stresses Mikhail Kravchenko, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Matters writing in TRUD. But there is nothing paradoxical about this fact. On the one hand, as a result of the social gains made by Soviet society, a male factory and office workers and collective farmers are able to legally retire at 60, and women, at 55. This limit was established over half a century ago, and no one is thinking of raising it. Some categories of workers can retire live to ten years earlier than this.

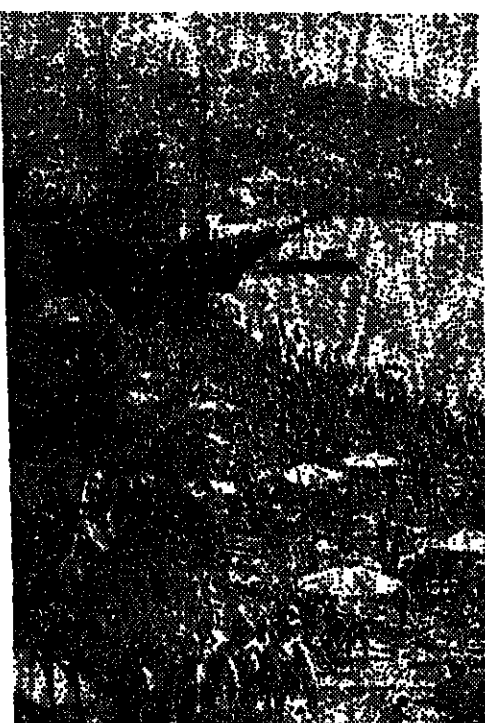
On the other hand, our law does not link the reaching of a definite age, as the condition for receiving a pension, with the advance of old age in its medical-biological sense. And this is understandable. Over the years of Soviet power there has been a significant increase in average life expectancy in the country. It is to say that, according to available statistics, men live on average for 18 years and women, for 25, after retirement. This is thanks to free and readily accessible health care and to the planned and systematic introduction of measures designed to improve working and everyday conditions, as well as to wide-scale disease prevention measures. As a result, many, often and fully, work well beyond pensionable age. This enables every worker to decide for himself whether to retire or to continue working, all the more so that in many instances the law does not make the receipt of pension conditional on the need to give up work, the paper concludes.

## Places to visit

## WHERE TO GO IN YALTA

Instead of the four usual seasons in Yalta—a resort on the southern coast of the Crimea—there are only two, i.e. 8 warm months and four cooler months. The bathing season here lasts from the end of May to the end of October.

The Yalta branch of Intourist has prepared a large number of excursions to picturesque parts of the coast. The following are the most popular: an excursion through Greater Yalta including, apart from a tour through the centre of the resort, a visit to the last Tsar of Russia's Palace in Livadia, which now houses a modern sanatorium, and where the historic Yalta Conference took place in 1945; and to the Alupka Palace with its art and architectural museum and the "Swallow Nest" restaurant perched on the cliff. Tourists can visit the home-museum of the Russian writer Chekhov, the Nikitsky Botanical Garden with flora from all over the world; the Alupka and Simferopol resorts and Bakhchisarai, the former capital of the Crimean Khanate. One can taste Crimean wines of Massandra.



which were awarded 150 gold and silver medals at Soviet and foreign competitions and exhibitions.

## BIRDS HAVE A LANGUAGE BARRIER

The unusual behaviour of sea gulls was studied by students at the Riga Institute for Civil Aviation Engineers when testing a bioacoustic device for scaring birds in the airport area. A tape-recording of a bird's shrill cry, signalling danger, did not worry the gulls. It appears that while in flight they react to higher frequency sounds, than when on the ground. This factor was taken into account in designing equipment which has been successfully tested at an airfield near Tallinn.

Over recent decades, birds have become the scourge of airmen the world over. They damage machinery, while often killing themselves.

The Institute's student design bureau set about tackling this problem. Cooperation with ornithologists helped reveal an interesting fact: birds living in the various Union republics speak different languages. Even within the work of N. Iosadze, a researcher from the Institute of Pharmacological Chemistry, who lives in the house.

## Zoo with a difference

The two mounted knights who greet those who enter the courtyard of this house, in a quiet Thibault street, with the word "Welcome!" inscribed on their shields, stand guard over an unusual zoo. It contains tigers and lions, reindeer and a giraffe, a zebra and even a dragon, made out of the tails of trees, grasses, live cones, dry leaves and stones. They are the work of N. Iosadze, a researcher from the Institute of Pharmacological Chemistry, who lives in the house.

Similar existing devices. The plastic loudspeaker and compact amplifier can be filled on to a car. This will facilitate the task of short-time warning control of the airfield. The device will also be carried by planes.

Full-scale production of the new bioacoustic systems designed in Riga is due to start next year.

## OF INTEREST

Every time he returns from an expedition somewhere in the republic, he brings back trophies in the shape of roots, branches of trees and glass stems. Several skillful touches are enough for them to be transformed into: Man in a Panther's Skin, Pushkin's Boots, Tom-Thumb, or Little Red Riding Hood, as well as into other characters from folk tales and legends.

Iosadze's sculpture decorates kindergartens, schools and young Pioneer camps in different parts of Georgia.

## Science and technology

## SELECTIONISTS COOPERATE

Researchers from the Saratov Region in the USSR and the Western Slovakia region in Czechoslovakia have conducted a joint exploration into the growth of maize on irrigated land.

The Saratov agricultural research institute for the south-east has put their efforts into producing high yield varieties and hybrids suitable for cultivation on irrigated land.

The success of the Saratov researchers attracted the attention of the maize research institute in Trnava in the Western Slovakia region, who suggested that the two institutes start working together.

The Soviet and Slovak researchers decided to carry out a joint experiment for selecting the best hybrid under the climatic conditions of each region. They have developed and co-ordinated advanced processes for maize cultivation based on the latest agrochemical and biochemical achievements.

## ATLANTIS WAS NOT IN THE ATLANTIC

This is the belief of Soviet aquanauts who have returned from an oceanological expedition in the North Atlantic. Experts believe that their exploration of the area has helped form a true picture of the structure of the Earth's crust. As for Atlantis, the discovery of this legendary continent will obviously have to be put off, until another time.

The most interesting data was collected with the help of deep-water apparatus of the "Paisa" type controlled by a three-man crew, says Andrei Monin, Director of the Oceanology Institute and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These apparatus are particularly efficient in rift zones where the Earth's old crust has broken up in places giving way to new formations. Two "Paisas" submerged a total 33 times, spending more than 260 hours underwater.

## VIEWPOINT

## USSR FOOD PROGRAMME: THE RESERVES OF SCIENCE

One of the tasks of the USSR Food Programme is to get more from the land than its present yield. However, the Programme does state that this should not be done without considering the cost. Besides fulfilling numerous social and economic programmes, the more important tasks of searching for scientifically sound methods of raising agricultural productivity have been set before agricultural science.

This science has tremendous potential. The system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture alone has 800 scientific and research establishments, including 250 institutes and more than 140 test centres. Also a great deal of research is being carried out by the regional or industry-oriented organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and by the each republic's own Academy of Sciences. What does this team of scientists do? What tasks are they now tackling?

Perhaps, the most spectacular achievements have been made in plant selection. This country has built up the world's richest genetic pool of crops and their wild varieties. The country's 50 selection centres have tens of thousands of samples, types and forms of wheat, rye, barley, maize and cotton. Another spectacular success of the Soviet selectionists, who have studied and used the genetic pool, is the breeding of short-statured erect winter wheat, upright peas, and high-yield hybrids of sunflower and maize. This is the basis of what we call our daily bread.

The following facts illustrate the extent of the selection work between 1976 and 1980 alone. More than 700 new hybrids were produced to suit the conditions of certain localities. Highly productive hybrids were also produced.

Take, for instance, the world's cereal No. 1 — wheat. It is grown on 235 million hectares, throughout the world. The average yield is 1.77 tonnes per hectare. In the USSR, a hectare of winter wheat yields an average of 2.5 tonnes, and the spring types—more than 1.2. As for the potential of the winter wheat, during the last five-year period selectionists managed to raise the yields to between eight and ten tonnes per hectare. Although it is still difficult to obtain such yields on a large scale, advanced farms have been able to harvest up to seven tonnes of wheat per hectare over large tracts of land.

An area of intensive and sufficiently productive research by the Soviet agrarian scientists is devising zonal farming systems. In the steppe areas of Kazakhstan, Western Siberia and other zones prone to soil erosion these systems have been successfully introduced over an area of 30 million hectares. The next step is to introduce soil protection technologies into the Ukraine (especially in its southern steppe part), in the arid Volga region, and in the Non-Black Soil Area of the Russian Federation.

Scientists are now discussing ways of improving the breeding and productive qualities of cattle and poultry. They are selecting new breeds, strains and cross-breeds and introducing industrial technologies in the production of milk and meat.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## A STEP TOWARDS THERMONUCLEAR STATIONS

At the new Atomnash factory, in the town of Volgodonsk, they have started to manufacture the first assemblies for the Tokamak-15 installation, a chamber having magnetic coils and shaped as doughnut. This doughnut with high vacuum inside is to be used by scientists from the I. V. Kurchatov Nuclear Energy Institute to raise the temperature to one hundred million degrees. A strong magnetic field will make it possible to contain for as long as a tenth of a second the plasma in a suspended state. This will be sufficient for nuclear fusion to start, the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper writes.

Controlable nuclear fusion has for long been occupying the minds of scientists throughout the world. Once it has been harnessed mankind will have acquired for itself a practically inexhaustible source of energy.

This country has devised a long-term programme for the study of thermonuclear fusion on the basis of the Tokamaks, which contain the plasma better than all other installations. This gives us grounds for hoping that research based on the Tokamak-15 will provide physicists with the information they need to design a steady power station in the future.

Orders for the manufacture of parts for the Tokamak-15 have been placed with many plants throughout the country. Atomnash is to manufacture the most complicated assemblies including the toroidal vacuum chamber, a vacuum casing, and superconducting windings for producing the toroidal field. One can obtain some idea of the size of the installation from the

vacuum casing which is 6 metres high, 11 metres in diameter, and weighs 120 tonnes. In a short time, scientists will have a powerful instrument for research at their disposal.

## SOVIET HIGHER EDUCATION AND FOREIGN STUDENTS

"When they say that this country has 5.3 million students at its colleges and universities, one should bear in mind that 70 thousand of them are students from abroad, of which number 40 thousand come from a hundred or so developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, writes the VESTNIK VYSSHEI SHKOLY magazine.

Under what conditions are foreign students educated in the USSR? A number of specific aspects are taken into account when educating specialists for other countries. The Soviet side assumes the expenditure for the types of education in this country are, incidentally, free of charge. Those who do not know Russian in which tuition is given in most colleges and universities, enroll at preparatory departments where, apart from acquiring a knowledge of the language, they have a chance of brushing up their secondary school subjects. Training is provided in those jobs and occupations needing of specialists in the student's home country. The Soviet educational process takes into consideration the specific conditions of the would-be graduate's future work place. Agriculture and doctors who are due to work in countries with hot climates take a course of lectures in tropical agriculture and medicine.

According to Vyacheslav Yelutin, the USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Soviet Union, the magazine continues, is giving increasing assistance, above all to the developing countries, helping them to establishing their own national higher

## City festival in Tallinn



Days of the Old City is the name of a festival which was held recently in Town Hall Square, one of the oldest squares in the Estonian capital of Tallinn. Throughout the week that the festival lasted, the square was filled with colourful fair-ground booths, and numerous concerts were given by brass bands, while the streets echoed to the merry clattering of the gigs which took the Tallinn citizens on rides through the ancient centre of the city. The



Town Hall Square was given a special facelift for the occasion. These annual Old City festivals have had the effect of attracting even greater attention to the valuable architectural heritage of Old Tallinn.

In the photo a brass band playing in Town Hall Square (left) and the fair-ground booths in the centre of the square.





## SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

### MNI AT THE MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Robert Hossein, director and actor, France;



I am pleased to represent France at the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow. My latest work, "Les Misérables" based on Victor Hugo's novel, entered the full-length film competition.

Today every artist faces the choice, whether to make complex avant-garde films or purely commercial ones. The second option helps aspiring directors to strike out on their own but I personally favour a third option: I make films that concentrate on human aspects and rights, the humanism and fairness of human relations, and

the most lofty and beautiful things in life, love and friendship. Victor Hugo already tackled these themes and this is why I have already made five films based on his works. I am fond of Hugo, Shakespeare, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, Pushkin, Gorky, Hemingway and Steinbeck because their books are here to stay and they are about man himself.

I arrived by train because you can behold numerous people on the way.

Marla Ploae, actress, Romania:

I was greatly impressed by the festival. It was a wonderful and colourful film forum. One was hard pressed to choose from the enormous programme of various film shows and excursions offered us by the organizers. I will always remember our trip to Leningrad, and wish could stay in Moscow for a long time.

I was also glad to see so many films from different countries, many of which were really interesting.

I like the Soviet films, particularly "The Red Glider Rose", "Moscow Does Not Credit Tears", "Andrei Rublev", and "Stalker". Soviet pictures are a great stimulus to our directors.

I came across Russian drama in Nina Zarechnaya in "The Sea Gull" and Anya in "The Cherry Orchard" when I was a student



The cast and director, Miklos Szurdi (second from left), of Hungary's competition film, "A Night Rehearsal". Photos by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kaulman

at the Bucharest Theatre and Film Institute. I still dream of playing a part in one of Chekhov's plays.

Godfri Regio, director, USA:

The documentary, "An Unstable World", is my first venture in the cinema, and I am glad to be showing it at one of the most representative forums in Europe. I have tried to develop language of imagery proceeding from ideas of Sergei Eisenstein, which influenced me a lot. I have seen many of

his films and read a lot of his works. I would like to visit places connected with his life and work. In order to show the real conflicts and not to evade acute problems, as is to be done in films made with government subsidies, I decided to make a film independently and with my own money. This is why I took seven years to make "An Unstable World".

Interviewed by Larisa SDELETSKAYA, Yelena VOINOVA and Maxim ZEMNOV

### DANCING AWAY THE NIGHT-BERYOZKA STYL

At a special evening in Moscow, dedicated to the anniversary since the late Nadezhda Nadezhkina, the leader of the Beryozka Ensemble, the dance company performed a choreographic position which included dances created by this notable choreographer.

In May 32 years ago, full posters appeared on the Hermitage public garden in Moscow, inviting audiences to attend a spring concert. On the items in the concert programme was the first performance of the Beryozka Ensemble Russian Round Dance girl dancers.

The success of the Beryozka first public appearance exceeded all expectations. smooth, enchanting music, their dancing and the soft melody and sincerity of their manner of performance immediately captivated the spectators. It was clear that ballet master Nadezhkina had led her troupe to a new word in folk choreography. The dance company was destined to have a brilliant creative life.

The Beryozka company has visited more than sixty cities. Wherever they go, the emissaries of the Soviet art earn the well-deserved love and admiration of their spectators.

Today, Beryozka is led by Mira Kollisova, one of the Nadezhkina's pupils.

## BUSINESS

### Otto LAMSDORFF: WE WILL TRADE WITH THE USSR

Given the present employment situation in West Germany, we, naturally, strive for more foreign contracts. The trade and economic cooperation with the USSR helps secure and create more jobs in our country. On the whole, we are satisfied with it. This was what Otto Lamsdorff, West Germany's Minister of Economics, told our correspondent before leaving Moscow.

In the last ten years the business ties between our two countries have developed considerably without any interruptions. This does not mean, however, that we just happily gather in all the fruits. Both sides believe that there are good opportunities

for expanding bilateral trade considerably. Which spheres of business cooperation between the USSR and West Germany are the most promising?

At the forthcoming regular session of the West German and Soviet commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in November, priority will be given to a discussion of joint projects in agriculture and food production. We know that your country puts a great deal of money into re-equipment and modernizing various industries, including the light, engineering and metallurgical industries. There are wide opportunities here for West German firms to participate in corresponding

projects. We are now discussing joint projects in the power industry again. This includes the mining, processing and transportation of coal.

I should mention that we can count on a growing number of small and medium-size West German firms which have contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations, particularly those in agriculture and in food and consumer goods production.

Both sides consider that an increase in the supply of manufactured goods from the Soviet Union to West Germany is extremely significant. This important issue will also be discussed at the coming session.

Vladimir MARKOV

### Vital assistance for Afghanistan

The third session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Afghan commission on economic cooperation has taken place in Moscow. The protocol signed at the session provides for concrete measures to expand cooperation in agriculture, irrigation, power industry, fuel industry, and transport, our correspondent was told by Khalil Ahmad Abawi, head of the Afghan delegation. Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Committee of the DRA for Planning, We have also signed several intergovernmental documents aimed at expanding bilateral trade and economic relations. They provide, in part, for Soviet deliveries to Afghanistan, free of payment, of large consignments of fertilizers in 1984

1985, as well as of seed wheat and cotton, and consumer goods. I am sure that the recent session of the commission will represent another important step in the development of economic and technological cooperation and will play a major part in widening the traditional friendly and good neighbour relations existing between our two countries.

Q: How important is the assistance provided by the USSR for the development of Afghanistan's national economy?

A: It is of vital importance. It represents a guarantee of further social and economic transformations in Afghanistan.

The USSR has contributed economic and technical aid towards the building in our country of

over 160 industrial and other projects. Over 80 of these projects are already in operation and account for about half of the industrial goods being manufactured in the state sector of the DRA. I would like to make special mention of the nitrogen fertilizer plant, the power stations, the Kabul integrated house-building factory, and of the irrigation projects. The Soviet Union is now providing assistance in the construction of such new projects as enterprises for the maintenance of heavy trucks which come from the USSR, training centres for agricultural machine operators, construction workers, and for radio equipment and fridge repairmen.

Alexander KASPIN

### A BLEND OF EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE

The Swedish Sandvik concern, known, among other things, as a major producer of saws and manual cutting implements, is developing business with Soviet organizations both in trade and scientific and technological fields.

Under a contract, we built a new hard alloy works, in Moscow, says Sandvik's Moscow of-

fice head K. Cassel. We helped organize tool-making at Uralmash, Amomash, and recently signed a contract for selling your country circular saw for woodworking factories.

The Soviet Union is not just a reliable partner—it also encourages novel trends in mutually profitable cooperation, he stressed.

### The annual Poznan Fair

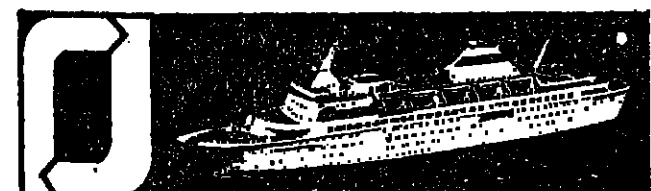
Some 3,400 firms from 32 countries attended the 35th International Fair in the old Polish town Poznan, which saw the conclusion of the biggest contracts in its history between the USSR and Poland to the tune of 1,000 million rubles against 600,000,000 last year and 600,000,000 in 1980. Soviet foreign trade organizations sold Poland a whole range of vital industrial and raw material products, including those whose halted deliveries from the West have hardest hit the Polish economy. On the other hand, the USSR bought from Poland various machinery valued at over 430,000,000 rubles, improving the export outlook for many Polish works which was marred by unilateral sanctions by the USA and other NATO countries.

Just how much interest the show generated abroad is seen from the fact that it was attended by 800 companies and its countries more than last year.

Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the Korean People's Democratic Republic attended the Fair, and the major participants among the capitalist nations were Austria, Italy, and West Germany, as well as Denmark, Norway, the USA, France, Sweden and Switzerland. Also taking part were Argentina, India and other developing nations.

### Contacts and contracts

At 12th session held in Moscow, of the Soviet-Afghan working group on "scientific, technological and economic cooperation in the production of construction materials, equipment and machinery, a protocol was signed, envisaging further bilateral cooperation in the above areas.



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### FREIGHT ON TIME

"Give priority to the pipeline" is the motto of the railwaymen of the GDR who handle freight trains bound for the underground gas pipeline, where, in Ivano-Frankovsk and Lipetsk 9,000 GDR assemblymen work. Over the first six months of this year they sent 11,000 freight cars to the Soviet Union.

The freight, which is to be delivered to construction workers from the Frankfurt-on Oder railway junction, is from 50 factories throughout the re-

public. Along with their Soviet and Polish colleagues the GDR railwaymen give priority to trains bound for the pipeline. The composition of the freight trains, which do not require intermediate handling in marshalling yards, speed up their delivery.

The effort made by railwaymen from the three countries resulted in the wedding of pipes on a 137.5 km section, where GDR construction crews worked, being completed nearly four months ahead of schedule.

### 600

### TOURS ON OFFER

This year 600 tours are on offer to the country's 5,000,000 foreign tourists, expected this year.

Most tours will operate to the Central Asian republics — Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan, where rich culture blends with impressive modern achievements.

In recent years, the number of tourists has been on the increase. This is particularly true of Jordan, with whom we have an intergovernmental agreement promoting travel, and several of the other Arab countries, as well as certain African and Latin American countries, for example Mexico.

### Intourist news

Apart from recreation and treatment at resorts, tourists learn about the life, art and culture of the multinational Soviet people. At least 2,000,000 foreigners are expected to visit our theatres, museums and concert halls in 1983, a record, which will be held in Moscow, Leningrad, Baku (capital of Azerbaijan) and Tashkent (capital of Uzbekistan).

This year, nearly 2,500,000 Soviet tourists will be going mainly to Asia, Africa and Latin America, and on a cruise around South-East Asia.

## Cooperation in the arts

Chieko Hasegawa often comes to this country.

A famous art critic, she is vice-president of the Japanese museum of art "Kasama Nichi-do" and head of the museum's Paris branch. This time she is in the Soviet Union with a group of curators from Japanese museums and art galleries.

We are not here in an official capacity. Mrs Hasegawa explains. We have come to Moscow on holiday. Our aim is to take a closer look at cultural

activities in your great country, to learn more about your values, and about the operation of your museums. The members of our delegation, most of whom are here for the first time, have been impressed not so much by your cultural and artistic heritage, as by the responsible and caring attitude to this heritage shown by the Soviet people who value their cultural monuments and preserve them for future generations. Our most cherished desire is that the Japanese people should gain a more profound

knowledge of your cultural values, and we therefore want to publicize them. Mrs Hasegawa emphasized. We have had meetings at the USSR Ministry of Culture and with experts and museum curators. We want to exchange exhibitions, and delegations of art critics, artists, and architects. It seems to me that culture is an area in which the strengthening of ties will lead to more profound mutual understanding between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

## Meet Nikolai Tarkhov

An exhibition of works by the Russian painter Nikolai Tarkhov (1871-1930), from the Petit Palais museum in Geneva, Switzerland, has opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. There are 40 paintings and 30 drawings on view.

Tarkhov had an unusual artistic career. He started painting at the age of 24 first on his own and then at Konstantin Korovin's studio, on whose advice he went in 1890 to study in Paris where he lived for the rest of his life. Yet, he never lost touch with his native country. He regularly sent his pictures to be displayed at exhibitions mounted by the Union of Russian Painters and the World of the Arts groups. He gave considerable assistance to the organizers of the exhibition of Russian art held in Paris in 1906.

Tarkhov's favourite subjects are the life of the city, holiday and weekend crowds, motherland and rural landscapes. The only exhibition of his works to have been held in Russia was in 1910.



"Self-portrait".

was forgotten. It was only in 1960 that an exhibition of his paintings, carefully preserved over many years by his family, was organized at the Petit Palais museum in Geneva. These paintings form the core of the present Moscow exhibition, which provides Soviet art-lovers with their first chance of seeing

Tarkhov's works. In general his heritage has been very little studied.

This is an exchange exhibition in return for the show of Russian and Soviet art of 1900-1930 from the Tretyakov collection, which is now on display at the Petit Palais.



"Maternity".

### Victory at the Gala-83 contest in Cuba

The audience in the Karl Marx Theatre in the Cuban capital burst into stormy applause at the news that Soviet singer Rosa Rymbayeva had won first prize at the Gala 83 international contest for variety artists from socialist countries. She sang the song, "My Love", by the Cuban poet and composer,

Silvio Rodriguez, who is popular in Latin America. As he became traditional at these contests, last year's winner, Yelena Babayan, who is known in Cuba — is allowed to give a solo concert, and a bayan once more enthralled the audience by her performance.

## WHAT'S ON!

July 19-22

### THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 20 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (comic opera), 21 — Double-bill: Pergolese, "La serva padrona"; Offenbach, "Un mari à la porte" (operetta), 22 — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tandem"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 19 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors", 20 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry", 21 — Zhurbin, "A Crossroads", 22 — Pichkina, "The Wedding With the General".

Lenin's Komosol Theatre (6 Chekhov St.) 21 — Voznesensky, Rybnikov, "Juno and Avos" (rock-opera), 22 — Patrik, "Dear Pamela".  
Drama Theatre at Malaya Bronnaya (2 Malaya Bronnaya St.) 20 — Molotov, "Don Juan", 21 — Appo, "Five Romances to the Old House", 22 — Vorobeyev, "The Curtain".

### FILMS

Abdulla (India, in 2 parts). About a hero's life with armed thugs.

Cinema: "Tashkent" (I. Babayan Novokuznetskaya Metro Ryazanskaya Prospekt). If the Earth is Not Red (GDR).

The love-story between a young girl from the Caucasus and a Syrian, who is in Moscow.

Cinema: "Imeni Moshkova" (25 Bakhrushina St., Metro Vozlaskaya).

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall. Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (8 Kuznetskaya St.). About 200 paintings and drawings of Moscow architectural ensembles. Daily, except weekends, noon to 7 p.m. Metro: Ploshchad Nogin.

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Best-explorers to the Antarctic in 1819-1821. Daily, except Monday, 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. Metro Prospekt Mira. Trolleybus 13. Bus 24.

### CONCERT HALLS

Big Concert Hall in the Olympic Village, 19, 20 — "Variety Dance Rhythms" — a choreographic show by Moskontseart artists.

Dynamo Sports Palace (32 Lavochkina St.) 21, 22 — "World of Wonders", a performance by Arutyun Akopyan, international prize-winner, holder of the Grand Prix and Big Gold Medal, and Amayak Akopyan, variety artist and film star.

### SPORTS

The 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations

BOXING. Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira) 21 and 22. At noon and 8 p.m. (both days).

FREE-STYLE WRESTLING. Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt), 19, 20 and 21. On 19 and 20, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; on 21, at 6 p.m.

MODERN RHYTHMIC GYM. NASTICS. Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt), 19, 20 and 21. At 6 p.m. (both days).

Prospekt), 19, 20 and 21. At 6 p.m. (every day).

JUDO. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 19, 20, 21 and 22. At 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (every day).

SWIMMING. Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira), 21 and 22. On 21, at 10 a.m.; on 22, at 10 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

WEIGHTLIFTING. Izmailovo Sports Palace (4 Sirenevsky Boulevard), 22. At 5.30 p.m.

FOOTBALL. Dynamo Stadium, 20. At 7 p.m. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.) 20 and 22. At 7 p.m. (both days). Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.) 22. At 7 p.m.

HOCKEY. Women. Young Pioneer Stadium (3 Leningradsky Prospekt), 22. At 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

CHESS. Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki), 19, 20, 21 and 22. At 4 p.m. (every day).

FOOTBALL. Lenin Central Stadium, 19 — Moscow Spartak vs Moscow Dynamo. At 7 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium, 21 — Moscow Torpedo vs Kharkov Metalist. At 7 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium, 22 — CAG vs Kiev Dynamo. At 7 p.m.

BACING. Hippodrome, (22 Bogoyavlenskaya St.) 20 and 22 — Racing and trotting. At 6 p.m. (both days).

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